FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 049 *11 March 1983*

ARGENTINA

Economy Minister Clarifies Debt Postponement B 1
Argentine Flag Reported on South Atlantic Isle B 1
Havana Reports Government Protest to U.S. Envoy B 1
LA PRENSA Criticizes Bignone's Nonaligned Slant B 1
[8 Mar]

BOLIVIA

President Siles Zuazo To Visit France 28 March C 1
COB Leader Reyes on Government Measures C 1
Students Clash During Sandinist Solidarity Event C 1
Briefs: Oilfield Discovered in Tarija C 2

CHILE

Ministry Claims Internal Peace Still Threatened E 1
British Airline Asks To Operate From Punta Arenas E 1
[Punta Arenas LA PRENSA AUSTRAL]
Embezzlement at Union Coordinating Board Reported E 1
Briefs: New Indonesian Ambassador; Antarctic Research Station; E 2
Trade With FRG; 1982 Oil Imports;
Oil Production Increase

COLOMBIA

Three Soldiers, Two Officers Killed in Caqueta F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Washington; New Ambassadors; F 1
Monetary Measures; World Bank Credit;
Newspaper Director

ECUADOR

President Hurtado To Visit U.S. 6-8 April G 1
Student Riots Prompt Quito School Closures G 1
Secretary on Economic, Political Problems G 1

PARAGUAY

Opposition Party Leader on Political Situation H 1
[HOY 6 Mar]
Yacyreta Construction To Begin on 1 October H 5
[HOY 9 Mar]

VENEZUELA

President Delivers Fourth State of Nation Speech L 1

MEXICO

Navy Secretariat Reports Seizure of U.S. Boat M 1
President Minimizes Danger of Destabilization M 1
Sepulveda Amor Meets With Leaders in India M 1
Bulgaria's Lukanov Meets With De la Madrid M 1
Cuernavaca Prelate Criticizes Pope's Visit [Havana] M 2
President de la Madrid Appoints Ambassadors M 2

PANAMA

Chiriqui Governor Defends Briggs' Visit N 1
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Mar]
Briefs: Venezuelan Armed Forces Visitor N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Ministry Sends Protest to Nicaragua P 1
Monge To Visit Europe in Late May, Early June P 1

EL SALVADOR

D'Aubuisson Says He Will Not Run for President P 1
Apaneca Commission Welcomes Advance Elections P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 9 Mar]
Atlacatl Commander on U.S. Military Advisers P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Mar]
Guerrillas Burn Cars on Usulutan Coastal Highway P 3
Vice Foreign Minister Interview on Nonaligned P 4
FDR Representative Discusses Pope's Visit P 5
[Mexico City EXCELSIOR 2 Mar]
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 6
San Salvador Power Sabotage P 6
Special Battalions Defeated P 6
Havana Deplores Proposed U.S. Aid Increase P 7
TANJUG Quotes FMLN Observer at Nonaligned P 8

GUATEMALA

EL GRAFICO Editorial on Region's Conflict [8 Mar] P 9

HONDURAS

Government Communique Rejects Ortega Statement P 10

NICARAGUA

Brazilian Paper Reports Eden Pastora Interview P 11
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 2 Mar]

CUBA

Communications Line With USSR Begins Operations Q 1
Hart Davalos Signs Cultural Protocol in Moscow Q 1
UN Delegation Seeks Commission Membership Q 1
Grenadian Revolution Anniversary Celebrated Q 1
U.S. Efforts at Nonaligned Termed 'Failure' Q 2
LATE REPORT: Castro to GDR After Nonaligned Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Exports to, Imports From CARICOM Noted S 1

HAITI

Pope Points to Need for Nonviolent Change S 2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ONR Calls for Full Terms of Agreement With U.S. S 2
Jamaica's Bank Governor on Currency Exchange S 3

GUYANA

Burnham Interviewed on Nonaligned Summit T 1
Departing Cuban Ambassador Hails Relations T 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

World Cup Games Off Due to Economic Plight V 1
Briefs: Hydroelectric Plant Dedicated V 1

SURINAME

Envoy Says Embassy in Netherlands To Reopen V 1

ECONOMY MINISTRY CLARIFIES DEBT POSTPONEMENT

PY100158 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Officials of the Economy Ministry regard the measure postponing payment of short-term loans in dollars with exchange guarantees as a step on the way to the goal of long-range refinancing of the debt. It was emphasized that it was not a suspension but a postponement and that it should not be seen as a suspension of payment.

ARGENTINE FLAG REPORTED ON SOUTH ATLANTIC ISLE

PY110137 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish at 0130 GMT on 11 March printed across the screen the following flash report.

"London -- Unidentified visitors have landed on a remote island south of the Falklands. They lowered the British flag and raised an Argentine one."

Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish in its 0200 GMT newscast carries an expansion of the news flash, citing a UPI report on the December discovery of the Argentine flag flying over Thule.

HAVANA REPORTS GOVERNMENT PROTEST TO U.S. ENVOY

FL102156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2114 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The Argentine Government has expressed its displeasure to U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman for a document distributed by the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires which contains a virulent attack against Cuba. In Buenos Aires, the U.S. State Department report which alludes to Cuba's alleged ties with certain subversive groups is considered to be meddling in the domestic affairs of Argentina.

The document was delivered to the Buenos Aires media the day after Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone's speech at the nonaligned summit, in which he expressed gratitude for the support given by Cuba and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the diplomatic struggle being waged by his country for the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

In Argentina's military circles, the U.S. State Department report was considered to be inappropriate.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES BIGNONE'S NONALIGNED SLANT

PY102148 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Mar 83 pp 1, 10

[J. Iglesias Rouco Commentary: "Pro-Soviet Third World Policy"]

[Text] As President Bignone himself had announced, Argentina's presence at the nonaligned meeting is a success. A success almost as resounding as Bignone's brief visit to Kenya during his trip to New Delhi. Of course, the Kenyan president did not meet the general for "fully justified" reasons, as our fourth man [the president] says. And as if all this were not enough, the slippery Kenyan president has asked Bignone to spend 15 days in his country with a safari included, an offer which Bignone has hastened to turn down because as a good tourist he knows -- and has so stated -- that on this kind of trip "one cannot expect to see everything."

After the latest "very interesting" talk which Bignone held with Indira Gandhi alone, it is quite possible that the Indian prime minister will also organize for our aspiring "last de-facto president," a nice hunt for Bengal tigers, which she protects, especially if India joins, as is quite possible, the other former British colonies to chop up, on London's instructions, the modest paragraph which the pro-Soviet bloc of the non-aligned countries proposes to allocate to our claim over the Malvinas. In sum, we can expect a thunderous diplomatic victory in New Delhi.

This victory will be of the communist world in general and Castro's in particular, because even though Bignone has never told us why he insisted on getting off the plane in Nairobi even though the Kenyan president has such good reasons not to meet him, as Bignone claims (something which worsens this diplomatic fax pas even more), our chief executive (?) also failed to explain -- perhaps he has not even managed to explain it to himself -- why Mozambique, one of the newest African "independent" states that is among the most pro-Soviet and pro-Castro -- to the extent that Cuban soldiers are still stationed there -- has become, according to the president's statement on TV, one of the "staunchest" champions of the Argentine claim over the Malvinas, along with Mr Castro's regime. Neither has it been explained why, this staunch support notwithstanding, Bignone is presenting Mozambique and Cuba as examples of international behavior at the very time when the Argentine constituency is getting ready to vote, not for political parties or circumstantial political programs, but for one of the two great political systems into which humanity is now divided. Naturally, the junta, Bignone and [Argentine Foreign Minister] Mr Aguirre Lanari are getting ready to step up the traditional hostility of populist sectors toward South Africa on the grounds, they say, of violations of human rights (apartheid) practiced by South Africa (it is indeed astonishing that the men of the "process" are now talking of human rights), but they fail to mention three surprising facts related to South Africa:

1. That only a few days ago one of the leading military chieftains of the regime expressed enthusiasm for Pretoria even though this was criticized by the Foreign Ministry;

2. That around that date many Argentine officials were getting ready for asylum in South Africa;

3. That the South African Government evidenced some reticence toward the possible requests also because of violations of human rights, but in Argentina this time.

In sum: Obvious contradictions, intellectual frivolity and diplomatic chaos -- and we mean, for example, the famous embrace which Costa Mendez gave Castro -- are now more than ever the three essential tools of the new "active" Third World policy through which Buenos Aires is trying to find a new place in the world structure after the Malvinas catastrophe. This situation is not the idea of the military regime alone but also the result of the ambiguous attitude of the so-called most representative parties, including such conservative factions as the one led by Mr De la Rua within the Radical Civic Union, who is now a brand-new Third World supporter, or the Peronist faction led by Mr Robledo. The rhetorical and Trojan horse Third World position (quite a few pro-Western Argentine diplomats used to say before that Argentina's Third World position allowed Europe and the United States to have a Trojan horse among the underdeveloped nations) is being gradually replaced by a pro-Soviet Third World policy, a la Castro, which is bound to clash not only with the Europeans and the United States but also with the stand the numerous former European colonies such as Kenya itself or India for that matter, uphold within the so-called Nonaligned Movement.

This is why Mr Bignone went to New Delhi together with several dozen officials (more than 60), many of them with their wives -- since tourism is also part of Argentina's foreign policy -- at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, not counting prior or "preparatory" trips. This is why the president takes unfair advantage of Argentine television correspondents to show victories where there is nothing but improvisation, confusion and shame for the nation. All this because here in Argentina foreign policy is a weapon in the domestic struggle and therefore, the president himself is forced, for example, to resort to verbal gymnastics such as in Kenya's case, using arguments which convince no one, because otherwise his position could be imperiled by the maneuvering of his adversaries within the "process," not to mention the parties.

By pointing to Mozambique in Africa and Cuba in Latin America as the two great champions of Argentina's struggle for the Malvinas and of the Third World in the world (Bignone forgot all about Colombia and the other Latin American countries which have advocated and continue to advocate our rights), Buenos Aires has aligned itself, more clearly than ever before, with the Soviet sphere. But not everything is the result of improvised actions. In this regard we must evaluate a fact or which is now being carefully analyzed by many European foreign ministries and certain U.S. sectors within the context of Argentina's domestic future, that is, that there are very strong possibilities that within not too long a period of time (let us say a year or two) Argentina will witness an alliance between the ideological left, which the "process" was initially launched against, and various military and civilian groups which this very "process" has been representing all these years. According to these foreign analysts this alliance could be represented either by a Peronist Government or by a government of [Radical Civic Union Leader Raul] Alfonsin's followers, the two most probable winners of the next elections, and it would lead to a kind of socialist nationalism along the lines of General Velasco Alvarado's defunct Peruvian regime. We will not delve into this matter any further today, but will point out that this is a possibility that has awakened concern in both the United States and Europe because it is believed there, not unreasonably, that a regime of this type would lead not only to serious clashes between Argentina and its neighbors, especially Brazil and Chile, and therefore, to the destabilization of the southern cone, but also to an unprecedented expansion of the Soviet Union in this area, something that would soon prompt -- and perhaps this is the most important aspect of all -- a strong Western reaction, taking into account the strategic value which the South Pole, the Antarctic and navigation in the South Atlantic have for Europe and the United States nowadays. Under the Argentine kind of "Peruvianism" the southern cone could become a "hot" region and it does not seem necessary to remind anyone that any possible Western intervention can count on a well stocked British base on the Malvinas.

This pro-Soviet Third World policy which President Bignone just launched for Argentina in New Delhi can, therefore, pose new and serious threats for us. In any case it will remove us even farther from the objective which is being used to justify the new policy: the recovery of the Malvinas. If this happens, the fact that Mrs Indira Gandhi was kind enough, as Bignone boasted, to walk with him to the door of her office after their "very interesting" talk, will be of little use to us Argentines.

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO TO VISIT FRANCE 28 MARCH

PY071230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] La Paz, 6 Mar (AFP) -- Official sources reported here today that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo will visit France on 28 March 1983. He has been invited by his French colleague, Francois Mitterrand.

Siles Zuazo should have travelled to Paris on 21 January, but he did not do so due to the serious Cabinet crisis that his government was facing at that time.

It has been reported that the chiefs of state of the two countries will seek substantial agreements regarding economic cooperation. The extradition to France of mass murderer Klaus Barbie on 4 February has placed the relations between Paris and La Paz at an unprecedented level.

COB LEADER REYES ON GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PY080306 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Excerpt] COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] representative Simon Reyes told Radio Panamericana Panamericana that the COB is opposed to a devaluation of the Bolivian peso and to an increase in fuel prices.

[Begin Reyes recording] At first we could not express our opposition because we were not fully aware of the guidelines or the measures the government would adopt. at the time the COB discussed with the economic team some of the aspects of these measures. The COB clearly stated then its opposition to a devaluation of the peso and also to an increase in fuel prices. Thus, even then the COB was defending these two aspects, before the government decided to maintain the dollar exchange rate and also to maintain fuel prices.

In this manner, we can confirm two specific measures, but we cannot say anything about other measures. The meeting the COB will hold with the finance minister will be held precisely to learn specifically about other problems, such as salaries and other collateral measures which I understand are included on the agenda. But we cannot express an opinion beforehand on the subject. [end recording]

STUDENTS CLASH DURING SANDINIST SOLIDARITY EVENT

PY110255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] La Paz, 10 Mar (AFP) -- The violent incidents between two rival Bolivian student factions which took place last night during an act of solidarity with the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution left an undetermined number of people with wounds and bruises.

The incident took place in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, when youth groups of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) attacked a large rally at which Nicaraguan Ambassador Ramon Leets was present.

The organizers of the event, students of the Force for Establishing University Autonomy (FURA), resisted the attack of the FSB groups and violent clashes took place leaving a number of people with knife wounds.

The FSB groups, apparently after suffering a ferocious beating, withdrew from the site of combat and forcibly took over the installations of the universiety television station to broadcast proclamations against the activities of international communism in Santa Cruz and its main university.

The local University Federation (FUL) said that the action of the FSB students is a clear provocation by reactionary sectors against the current democratic government and that the action is doomed to total failure.

BRIEFS

OILFIELD DISCOVERED IN TARIJA -- Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Jorge Medina Pinedo has reported the discovery by Government Oil Deposits of a 250-hectare oilfield at a depth of 2,300 meters in San Roque, Tarija Department. The minister also reported that the oilfield's overall oil production will be approximately 25 million barrels, adding that 3,000 barrels of oil and 60 million cubic feet of gas will be extracted daily. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 83 PY]

MINISTRY CLAIMS INTERNAL PEACE STILL THREATENED

PY102245 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] As of tomorrow, 11 March, the state of threat to internal peace will be renewed in keeping with a decree of the Interior Ministry which has been published in the OFFICIAL GAZZETTE. This decree stresses the causes which motivated the issuance of Supreme Decree 1161, in 1982 declaring the state of threat to internal peace.

BRITISH AIRLINE ASKS TO OPERATE FROM PUNTA ARENAS

PY102131 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1735 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Rio Gallegos (Santa Cruz), 10 Mar (TELAM) -- A British airline company is interested in establishing itself in the Chilean city of Punta Arenas to being regular flights to the Malvinas Islands.

This report was published by the newspaper LA PRENSA AUSTRAL, which is published in Punta Arenas. The newspaper adds that according to the information gathered, it is a commercial airline company that will reportedly operate between Great Britain and the Malvinas Islands, with a stopover at President Ibanez International Airport in Punta Arenas.

The reports adds that this decision was made out to the closeness of Punta Arenas to the islands. This would allow the company's air traffic operation to be profitable and secure.

The report concludes that the enterprise, whose name is kept secret, is carrying out neotiations at the Foreign Ministry level seeking authorization from the Chilean Government for this British airline to operate using Chilean airports.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT UNION COORDINATING BOARD REPORTED

PY090153 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The self-styled National Union Coordinating Board is conducting negotiations in Europe in order to obtain financial support. These negotiations are being handled by leaders of the group after the treasurer of the organization reportedly disappeared with $85,000.

According to labor sector sources, the embezzlement is kept secret from international organizations because if it were to be known in Europe it would curtail the possibility of receiving the $290,000 which the National Union Coordinating Board is seeking in the Netherlands.

The organization itself has been blaming the embezzlement of the $85,000 on its former treasurer who has beenthrown out of the organization and from the banned Radical Party, of which he was an active member.

According to union leaders connected with the National Union Coordinating Board the embezzled money was alloted for training agitators who would operate in the factories.

At this point the greatest concern of the National Union Coordinating Board leaders is to hide the embezzlement of the $85,000 since disclosure would jeopardize, at least for some time, the disbursement of more funds.

Manuel Bustos is negotiating the new batch of funds from the Dutch Organization for International Cooperation Toward Development. Meanwhile the latter organization reported in Amsterdam that the negotiations for granting the National Union Coordinating Board $290,000 are progressing favorably. These funds will be spent on training activists and to finance underground groups.

BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR -- The Chilean Government yesterday agreed to the appointment of Abdurakhman Jayaprawira, as the new Indonesian ambassador to Chile. He will reside in Buenos Aires where he will concurrently perform the duties as Indonesian ambassador to Argentina. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Feb 83 p C-2 PY]

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH STATION -- Scientists of the 19th antartic expedition of the Chilean Antarctic Institute have set up a research station on the Anvers Island plateau. The scientists are currently carrying out a study on ice geodynamics using satellite techniques. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Feb 83 PY]

TRADE WITH FRG -- The Chilean-FRG Chamber of Commerce has reported that Chilean exports to Germany increased by 6 percent in 1982 while Chilean imports from the country dropped by 38 percent. The FRG imports from Chile totaled approximately $500 million in 1982. Thus the FRG is now the second leading importer of Chilean products, trailing only the United States. The FRG purchases fishmeal, fresh fruits, copper, wool, cellulose and gold. Chilean imports from the FRG totaled only $290 million in 1982. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Feb 83 PY]

1982 OIL IMPORTS -- According to the Central Bank of Chile 1982 oil imports dropped by 55 percent compared to 1981. In 1982 Chile actually imported 8,391,000 barrels of oil, which covered 26 percent of the country's total comsumption. Natural production amounted to 14,153,000 barrels, which covered 44 percent of Chile's comsumption. [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 Jan 83 p 14 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Santiago, 19 Feb (AFP) -- A national petroleum enterprise spokesman has reported that Chile increased its oil production by 3.5 percent in 1982. He said production totalled 15,600,851 barrels and that the increase primarily occurred at the wells in the Straits of Magellan. He noted that with the above production Chile will meet one-third of its domestic needs and that the rest will be imported for an approximate amount of $600 million. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 19 Feb 83 PY]

THREE SOLDIERS, TWO OFFICERS KILLED IN CAQUETA

PA102015 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Feb 83 pp 1A, 12A

[Excerpt] Five members of the Armed Forces, including a lieutenant and a captain who had shown expertice and courage in performing their duties, were killed during armed clashes with the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], in Caqueta.

Six other soldiers, including an NCO, were seriously wounded.

A military spokesman told this newspaper that actions against rebels have concentrated in the jungles of San Vicente del Caguan, where FARC has increased its activities.

According to documents confiscated from arrested criminals, and confessions by rebels who have fallen into the hands of regular troops, FARC leaders had plans to carry out several kidnappings and take over several towns.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON -- Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado leaves for the United States today at 1300. The political leader is going to the United States to become Colombia's Ambassador to that country. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Feb 83 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Bogota -- The Foreign Relations Ministry has officially appointed Diego Uribe Vargas and Miguel Escobar Mendez as new ambassadors to France and the Netherlands, respectively. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Feb 83 PA]

MONETARY MEASURES -- The government today disclosed a number of monetary measures that include the establishment of a credit line of up to $5 million for the export promotion fund to finance exports to Barbados. It also authorized the Agrarian Bank to grant guaranteed credits of up to 500,000 pesos to those taking advantage of the amnesty and residents of areas where there are armed clashes or subversive actions. The measures announced by the monetary board also include the estbablishment of a 4.26 billion peso emergency credit in the Bank of the Republic for the rehabilitation plan for the national railroads. Financial corporations are also authorized to grant loans to finance specific investment projects of the small and medium sized manufacturing and mining industries. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Feb 83 PA]

WORLD BANK CREDIT -- Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Martinez Simahan has confirmed that the World Bank has granted Colombia a $36-million credit and has started to study another request for $100 million. The $36 million will be used to finance a large-scale electrification project for the Atlantic Coast and San Andres. The $100 million would be for the National Electric Finance [Financiera Electrica Nacional] company. [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 31 Feb 83 PA]

NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR -- Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, who is to become Colombia's ambassador to the United States after leaving his post as director of the newspaper EL SIGLO, has announced that former Minister Dr Gabriel Melo Guevara has been appointed as the newspaper's new director. [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 15 Feb 83 p 1, 2 PA]

PRESIDENT HURTADO TO VISIT U.S. 6-8 APRIL

PA101548 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado will travel to the United States for an official visit 6-8 April. The invitation was made through Samuel Friedlander Hart, U.S. ambassador to Quito, who visited the presidential palace accompanied by Ricardo Crespo, Ecuadorean ambassador to Washington. The subjects that President Hurtado and President Reagan will discuss were not disclosed, but it is expected that economic matters will be on the agenda since Ecuador wants more bilateral aid from the United States to help overcome the crisis that has delayed its development. It is also expected that President Hurtado will meet with bankers and chiefs of oil companies in New York to discuss mechanisms that the Ecuadorean Government will take to finance the public, private and foreign debt and to stimulate foreign investment in the hydorcarbon sector.

STUDENT RIOTS PROMPT QUITO SCHOOL CLOSURES

PA110153 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The Education and Sports Ministry has ordered the closing of all government schools in Quito for an indefinite period of time. The decision was adopted as a precautionary measure in view of a series of riots that students have been staging in the city for several days. Students from government secondary schools have taken over the streets in a simultaneous action intended to disrupt normal activities. As a result, there have been serious clashes between students and police.

Education authorities stressed that the students' complaints are unfounded, as none of the measures they have been protesting have yet been implemented. In addition to emphasizing the need to restore normalcy in the city, they said that the students themselves will be the ones to suffer the consequences of their actions, since their protests in no way will help resolve the country's problems. In reality, they added, the situation requires a responsible and serious analysis followed by appropriate decisions, which is what the government is doing. Schools have been closed until further notice, with the stipulation that lost time will be regained by shortening vacation time.

SECRETARY ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PROBLEMS

PA090305 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea held a working session with the expanded Cabinet to discuss the country's economic situation and political problems. This was disclosed by Public Information Secretary General (Ernesto Alban Gomez), who also said that the monetary board session tomorrow will establish mechanisms to control imports, pay for exports, and avoid under or overcharging. It will also establish measures to pay reimbursements and foreign exchange for those studying abroad, among others, said the public information secretary general.

(Alban Gomez) expressed optimism concerning the refinancing of the public external debt because 166 banks have already given approval to the agreement reached with the negotiating committee of the creditor banks by Ecuadoran monetary officials.

Lastly, the government official said that during the second week of July the executive branch will give the constitutional reform bill to the Chamber of Representatives, but the bill will not be applied during this administration.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY091230 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Mar 83 Sunday Supplement pp 4, 5

[Journalist Pepa Kostianovsky interviews Miguel Abdon Saguier, political secretary of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, PLRA -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Saguier, would you say that your party is irreconciliable with the government or do you believe that a fruitful dialogue could sprout between the two?

[Answer] If we were to base our reasoning on the things that have been happening we could conclude that we cannot conduct a dialogue with the government. We went as far as to not participate in the elections of 1977 when the amendment of Article 173 of the national Constitution allowed the government to retain power forever.

[Question] What is the consequence of this amendment, in your opinion?

[Answer] This "minor" amendment broke down the republican system because we now have a chief executive who can be reelected for life. Therefore, it is untrue that the current Constitution has been approved by the various parties because since the 1977 amendment we have had a new Constitution that was approved by the ruling Colorado Party alone.

[Question] How can a democratic proposal be brought about if there is no dialogue with such a large sector of Paraguayans as the Colorado Party?

[Answer] We believe that politics are not conducted with the government but with the people, in the real sense, not in a rhetorical sense, because it is impossible to hold a dialogue with the government. What it wants the opposition to do is ridiculous, like the elections, for example. I am saying this to discourage those who believe that the regime will end with General Stroessner's physical or political demise.

[Question] What will come after Stroessner?

[Answer] It is very dangerous to make forecasts in politics, however ... it is possible that the system will start to fall apart, although it is equally possible that it may continue operating.

[Question] Even though the apparatus will be missing such an essential part?

[Answer] The turnover of power from father to son is not unknown in our history. We have to bear in mind that the "nationalism" which the present regime calls upon so frequently, has historical roots that go back to those people [Constitutional President Carlos Antonio Lopez who turned power over to his son Francisco Solano Lopez]. All this helps to stengthen the possibility of Stroessner turning over power to his eldest son.

[Question] Do you feel that powerful sectors such as the Armed Forces and the Colorado Party would support any such power turnover?

[Answer] Why not? It so happens that not only men but names charisma as well. This was the case of Peron who left the power to his widow. Within this system institutions operate not on principles but on personal loyalty.

[Question] Do you believe that this could happen here?

[Answer] The Army is pro-Stroessner. There are facts that appear to be mere anecdotes but they are significant.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] For example, the fact that the song "General Stroessner" is played before the party anthem. There is an entire ideology and a logic based on past history, the fatherland and General Stroessner.

[Question] Can you give me more examples?

[Answer] The reactions to any criticism of General Stroessner; anyone criticizing him is immediately called a mercenary, that is, anti-Paraguayan. If you want more evidence that the Armed Forces are pro-Stroessner we have the example of military officers who, on behalf of the Armed Forces, let Stroessner know before the latest elections that he was the candidate of the Armed Forces.

[Question] Does this imply that the Armed Forces are pro-Stroessner or that General Stroessner is the Armed Forces man?

[Answer] You have to bear in mind that there are generals who have been commanders in chief of the Armed Forces branches for 15 years. This is not possible from the institutional or professional standpoint, it is possible only within a system of personal loyalty.

[Question] I will rephrase the question, do you believe that the Armed Forces are loyal to General Stroessner or that General Stroessner is an efficient cog in the system that has the support of the Armed Forces?

[Answer] There is reciprocity. One must keep in mind that after 1947 the Chaco Army disappeared, eroded by the Morinigo dictatorship. Then came a confusing period of civilian government and currently the Army is totally personalized. The Army is a priviledged elite. It is worth pointing out that each general costs the nation 1 million guaranies per month in salary, gasoline supplies and bodyguards.

[Question] You were saying that dialogue is out of the question and you explained why. I would like to ask you now how does the national accord plan to implement a democratic solution?

[Answer] By strengthening democratic sectors which have an organized structure, such as the parties that belong to the national accord. First of all the democratic faction of the Colorado Party, which can unite those displaced and castouts, along with the youth of the Colorado Party, which does not seek to follow spurious leaders. There are also the Christian Democrats and the Febrerista Party and I believe that despite all the criticisms against it, it is the Febrerista Party whose statements on the social problems in the country that have been most effective, if not theoretically most sound.

[Question] What is the program through which you seek to bring together factors capable of strengthening the above-mentioned sectors?

[Answer] Our objective is to expand, not only our program but also our scope of supporters. But they must be true opponents [of the regime], because there have been sectors that wanted to join the national accord, but they are opportunists, for whom to participate in the elections or to radically oppose the government is just the same. These groups hardly interest us. Our concrete proposal is to struggle.

[Question] Are there specific deadlines and objectives?

[Answer] Many persons will say that this is a very slow process, but it must be understood that it is difficult to reach political agreements and find points in common. On the other hand we can say that certain political sectors such as the Mopoco [Colorado Popular Movement] has received some public attention.

At the same time awareness has been awakened regarding a serious problem: The people in exile, not only those acknowledged by the government, because there are others, such as the Marxists and those who left in 1976. We could mention quite a few names in addition to those on the official lists, such as Elvio Romero, Ruben Bareiro Saguier or Bogado Gondra.

[Question] Do you believe that the results have been worth the struggle?

[Answer] Despite the fact that what I am about to quote has been said by a conservative, it is still valid: "Politics is the art of the possible." We do what we can.

[Question] From what you say I understand that first you want to get your forces together and then draw up a project?

[Answer] Not quite. Our project is the very essence of our struggle. The people want to know how we are going to fight if we do not participate in the elections? What means shall we resort to, guerrilla warfare? No. We wage a legal political struggle by demanding that the Constitution be complied with.

[Question] What effect does this have on the government?

[Answer] We are getting somewhere, proof of this is that we are being viciously harassed. The thing is that the struggle is unfair, we do not have any material means. We must carry out our political struggle and make a living at the same time.

[Question] What can you say to those sectors of the opposition that rule out political parties that try to mobilize the masses and even accuse them of preventing the emergence of independent movements?

[Answer] I say that it is not true and I do so on the basis of facts. For example, when the Jejui Colony was razed in 1975 the executive board of my party, whose president at the time was Laino, decided to send a group of congressmen, who went to see for themselves the situation of the peasants and a formal charge was brought forward. It must be noted that those peasants were not members of an organization that had answered our political call.

[Question] Perhaps we should mention at this point your personal efforts to defend political prisoners?

[Answer] More than that. As an individual I was a member of a coalition of law students in 1970. I was the candidate for vice president and Basilio Bogado Gondra -- one of the founders of the independent movement -- was the candidate for president, now he is in exile.

Many lawyers of my party have been defending politically and professionally those university students or peasants arrested for political reasons.

[Question] In sum, you regard with satisfaction the emergence of independent groups?

[Answer] I never opposed the emergence of sectors, which could become a political option because I have great faith in the rallying force of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party.

[Question] Where does this rallying force stem from?

[Answer] From the fact that our ideology is neither sacred nor dogmatic. We are not reactionary apes afraid that progressive ideas will make us walk on our hind legs. We have no commitment to the backward sectors. The leadership has a university background, we have no interests to preserve nor can we be linked to Havana cigars and capitalist chains.

[Question] Then your party is open to ideological reforms?

[Answer] Yes. We are aware economic and social affairs are in need of correction. This has already been stated by the generation of 1940, which recognized that the state must intervene in economic and social problems. Naturally, we do not propose a single-class society. Those who claim that only those who uphold an ideology of this nature are progressive make it impossible to hold a dialogue.

[Question] You mentioned two sectors with which your party cannot hold a dialogue. I would now like to ask whom do you propose to talk with? Besides the groups that are part of the national accord, that is.

[Answer] With emerging sectors which are not only unions and peasants organizations. We must bear in mind that 20 or 25 banks have been established in the country and this has changed Stroessner's limited structure.

[Question] What does the establishment of these 20 or 25 banks specifically mean?

[Answer] It means that the economy of the nation is not the same as it was 10 years ago.

[Question] There are some who say that it means development.

[Answer] According to the experts there is growth but no development because the income distribution system is still obsolete. Here we must make something clear because the government insists that all current problems are the consequence of liberal governments. But we have been out of power for 40 years and we cannot even be typists in public administration. It is impossible that after so much time we still have to bear the blame of social injustice and outrages.

[Question] You said that your party cannot hold talks with the government but you did not say that you were not prepared to do it?

[Answer] It is the government that does not want to talk because it feels that its position is strong. That is why it is not prepared to reestablish a republican system based on rotation of parties in power. This is what makes me believe in a simple transfer of power. There are some who make optimistic forecasts on the basis of the Spanish example but we are facing different circumstances here.

[Question] What are the differences?

[Answer] Franco left power to a monarchical structure and Spain had the luck of getting Juan Carlos for king.

[Question] Your analysis seems to take providence too much into account.

[Answer] Not at all, it was Franco's government that took providence too much into account by calling upon the "grace of God." What I want to say is that here we do not have a valid institution that could make such a transfer possible. No potential leaders are apparent within the structure of the Colorado Party. However, there is talk that Major Gustavo Stroessner will be the successor.

[Question] How credible are these rumors in your opinion?

[Answer] I have not made an evaluation but I can tell you that when the journalist Schoemaker of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked Ramon Aquino [president of the powerful Colorado Party precinct of the Ricardo Brugada slum neighborhood] who will come after Stroessner. Aquino answered: "Stroessner junior." This may seem a mere anecdote to you, but I do not believe that it is an isolated or haphazard event.

[Question] In conclusion, sir, I would like to go back to your political efforts to ask you about the deadline which the PLRA has set for the fulfillment of its objectives?

[Answer] You would like me to measure the distance between what I want and what will happen? Sometimes I feel that the two are incompatible. The struggle is the important thing. That is where the ethical meaning of our political task is. The political task must be seen as a persevering, sustained and tiring effort, but I would like to repeat that the important thing is to continue struggling.

[Question] Do you feel that it is the only way?

[Answer] No, I believe there are many paths, but his is the one I have chosen. Perhaps my choice was tied to the fact that I have many university friends who still work with me and talk with me about politics now. No, I do not believe that this is the only way, nor that it is the best. However, I do not believe that it is bad either.

YACYRETA CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN ON 1 OCTOBER

PY100340 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Mar 83 p 6

[Excerpts] "We have set 1 October as the date to begin civil engineering works for Yacyreta," Executive Director Hugo Carlos d'Angelo told HOY last night upon his arrival at Asuncion international airport to attend a meeting of the Yacyreta Executive Committee. The meeting will take place today. Asked about the status of the study of the offer submitted on 21 February by the Association of enterprises headed by the Impregilo and Dumez firms, d'Angelo replied that the commissions are working "very hard" to thoroughly analyze all the documents which were submitted. Frankly, we are very optimistic, but we do not yet have a definite idea in that regard, he noted.

[Question] It has been said recently that the initial awarding of the contract might be done this month. Is this unlikely or is it possible?

[Answer] Let's say that is very optimistic, but if we are lucky, Ibelieve we will be very near to that.

[Question] The date?

[Answer] If it is not done late this month. it certainly will be done in April.

[Question] How are the binational organization's financial questions coming along?

[Answer] Very well, we are very satisfied, very happy. We have met with IRDB and IDB officials, and all the signs were positive.

PRESIDENT DELIVERS FOURTH STATE OF NATION SPEECH

PA110301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2325 GMT 10 Mar 83

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Text] Caracas, 10 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Luis Herrera Campins today accused the industrialized countries of contributing to the economic problems of the developing countries and inducing the international financial system to exert pressure for the prompt payment of its debts. "We are personally experiencing" the consequences of this policy by the industrialized countries of inducing the commercial banks to implement their credit policy, said Herrera in his fourth annual speech to the nation. The president said that by experiencing difficulties of their own, the small banks are demanding the repayment of loans in a climate of "fear, alarm and scandal." Herrera announced that his government will adopt new economic measures after imposing exchange controls in February to moderate the crisis caused by the flight of foreign currency and an imminent drop in the price of oil, its principal export product. In has 2 1/2 hour speech Herrera explained his government's foreign policy stand, making special reference to the Central American situation, Venezuela's conflict with Guyana over the Essequibo territory and the North-South dialogue.

Herrera's speech came at a time when Venezuela is pressed by financial and economic difficulties, for which he asked every sector "to humbly and courageously assume their share of responsibility." Venezuela, which has already begun to implement austerity policies due to a lower income as a result of the drop in oil prices, has a foreign debt of approximately $32 billion, the fourth largest in Latin America after Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Latin America's foreign debt is more than $300 billion and constitutes more than half of the entire Third World debt. Herrera said that so far there are no adequate mechanism to resolve the present world financial crisis and deplored the fact that so far the only thing that has been achieved in the negotiations between the industrialized countries and the developing countries is to agree that interdependence exists. Nevertheless, Herrera added, Venezuela will comply with all of its financial commitments, pointing out that the measures that his government plans to adopt to adapt to the new situation include a decrease in the interest rate, the application of anti-inflationary policies and decreases in public spending.

Regarding his government's foreign policy, the president, who has entered the fifth and last year of his presidential term, said he will continue with his cooperation plans for peace and solidarity. Political sources explained that this statement by Herrera constituted a rejection of local newspaper reports published this week to the effect that Venezuela would end its cooperation plans in Central America due to the difficult economic situation afflicting the country. Among these is a cooperation agreement with Mexico to supply oil to the countries in the region on special terms for the payment of 30 percent of its value.

At the political level, Herrera said that his country will maintain its financial aid to Nicaragua, which has been accused by the United States of serving as the supplier of arms for the leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow the government in El Salvador. Venezuela was one of the governments that backed the Christian Democratic government of former President Napoleon Duarte last year, and the holding of elections as a way to end the civil war. The elections were held 1 year ago but Herrera deplored the fact that the Salvadoran "oligarchic parties" had obstructed the country's democratization. The president also deplored the fact that the Guatemalan election process had been stopped by the military coup that last year brought General Efrain Rios Montt to power. Nevertheless, he was pleased by the fact that the countries of the Andean Pact, composed of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, had returned to institutional normality with a "firm democratic base." Herrera also reaffirmed his government's commitment to struggle for a new international economic order and rejected the establishment of spheres of influence in Central America. The large powers "have gained nothing" with the transfer of their wars to other regions, he said.

NAVY SECRETARIAT REPORTS SEIZURE OF U.S. BOAT

FL101336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 10 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The Navy Secretariat reported yesterday that it seized the Seoani Mountain, a U.S. boat, for fishing illegally in Mexican waters, 30 miles off the Matamoros coast, Tamaulipas, the day before yesterday.

PRESIDENT MINIMIZES DANGER OF DESTABILIZATION

FL101740 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1640 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday that Mexico is far from the dangers attributed to it by doomsayers from abroad who would like to see us embroiled in problems similar to those which have hit our sister nations.

In this way, the chief executive tacitly referred to statements made by senior officials of the Reagan administration saying that the Central American crisis would destabilize Mexico.

We Mexicans will take care of defending Mexico from those who may even attempt to imply the danger of destabilization, the president warned. He said that those who would attempt it will find a nation united, strong, vigorous and stable.

SEPULVEDA AMOR MEETS WITH LEADERS IN INDIA

FL101601 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0302 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Argentine president, Gen Reynaldo Bignone, held bilateral talks in New Delhi, India today, Mexico's Foreign Secretariat announced.

The secretariat said the meeting in New Delhi, where the two are attending the Seventh Nonaligned Movement Summit, was informal in nature, and did not elaborate on the matters discussed.

Sepulveda also met with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV MEETS WITH DE LA MADRID

FL101805 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Andrey Lukanov, vice president of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, today said that the moment has come to go from the stage of studies to that of implementation in regard to agroindustrial cooperation.

After a meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid at the National Palace, Lukanov explained that the Bulgarian agroindustrial sector occupies a place of honor in the relations with Mexico and that his country is willing to work with Mexican interests to increase the productivity of the economy of the country's primary sector.

Lukanov noted that in his meeting with the president, they discussed the problems of peace, an unavoidable topic for two nations that want world detente, now that the risks of aggression and the elimination of human civilization are more dangerous.

He noted that his talks with De la Madrid were friendly and sincere and added that the difficulties and complex circumstances the world's economy is experiencing and which affect Mexico and Bulgaria, do not hinder the progress of the relations between the two countries.

At this moment, he said, we need more action, imagination and a pragmatic approach to begin initiatives and take steps which are mutually advantageous in bilateral trade.

Aside from the joint investment and mutual technological assistance in the agroindustrial area, Lukanov noted his country's intention to participate in the metal-mechanical industry and the chemical-pharmaceutical industries, as well as in scientific cooperation.

In his meeting with reporters, Lukanov was accompanied by Hector Hernandez Cervantes, secretary of commerce and industrial development.

Lukanov referred to talks held with Mexican officials for the drafting of a Mexican-Bulgarian agreement for 1984-86 and the holding of a joint meeting between the two nations to be held in mid-1983.

Moreover, he did not venture an opinion on the crisis in the oil market but said that it is due to several causes; a structural cause and another related to the play of supply and demand, without ruling out hegemonic factors.

CUERNAVACA PRELATE CRITICIZES POPE'S VISIT

PA090330 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Mar

[Text] Sergia Mendez Arceo, apostolic administrator of the city of Cuernavaca in Mexico, has said that during his recent visit to Nicaragua, Pope John Paul II did not know how, was not able to, or did not wish to satisfy the Nicaraguan people's desire for peace.

In his Sunday homily the administrator said that the Pope spoke of peace in general in Central America, but did not mention that the United States is disrupting peace in that area. He added that the Nicaraguan people asked for a rejection of the U.S. Government. He stressed that the slogan "We Want Peace" was chanted insistently seeing that this demand was not met. The Mexican prelate said that the pope's visit to Nicaragua was one of sadness and that there was disappointment in his trip through Central America and the Caribbean.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID APPOINTS AMBASSADORS

FL101540 Mexico City Voz de la America Latina in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Summary] The Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced yesterday that President Miguel de la Madrid appointed the following Mexican ambassadors:

Jose Andrew Oteyza, ambassador to Canada; Antonio Gonzalez de Leon, ambassador to Belgium; Fernando Elias Calles, ambassador to Algeria; Rodolfo Navarrete Tejedo, ambassador to Finland; and Arturo Gonzalez Sanchez, ambassador to Uruguay.

CHIRIQUI GOVERNOR DEFENDS BRIGGS' VISIT

PA101945 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Mar 83 pp 1A, 10A

[Letter from Dario Santamaria G., governor of Chiriqui Province, to President Ricardo de la Espriella, dated 2 March]

[Text] Mr President:

My actions as a citizen and businessman have always followed serene and impartial reasoning. Therefore, I have waited a few days before commenting on the public letter that General Paredes sent to U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs, as well as on the subsequent commentaries on the letter, mentioning the Chiriqui governor's office as the government institution that opened its door to welcome the distinguished visitor.

It has been a rule in this province and therefore, a regular practice among its people -- whether on official or private business -- to show hospitality to our visitors. It is a pleasure for us to receive visitors and to shake hands with friends. This tradition, which I learned from my elders, is deeply ingrained in my personality. I had another opportunity to practice this tradition when U.S. Ambassador to Panama Everett Briggs visited the governor's office. I know who the distinguished representative was, but was not aware of the accusations that would come afterward, possibly because knowledge of diplomatic procedures is not one of my duties. Furthermore, several ambassadors -- not only of the United States, but of many other sister countries -- have visited us on previous occasions. They have returned to their embassies with their impressions of our province and its people. We have never heard of the Foreign Ministry instructing government officials or private citizens in this region to withhold the traditional hospitality of Chiriqui Province.

Based on these facts, we feel that we have at no time or in any way offended the fatherland's majesty, and much less that we have downgraded our citizenship by trying to be good hosts when Ambassador Briggs honored us with his visit to the governor's office, and when I accompanied him to meetings with various production and work groups which are the primary activities of the men in this part of the country. However, since my office has been mentioned in connection with the widely remarked upon letter in relation to Ambassador Brigg's visit, I respectfully point out to you, Mr President, that I deny any charge of treason to my fatherland or of being a government representative who encourages foreign intervention in domestic political affairs.

If my explanations are not valid enough to maintain your confidence in me, you can rest assured that I am ready to resign, which I would do without any hesitation any with a clear conscience.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN ARMED FORCES VISITOR -- Major General Felipe Nery Arrieta Avila, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of National Cooperation of Venezuelan, arrived this morning. The top-ranking Venezuelan military officer, who will spend several days in Panama, was received at noon today by General Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard commander in chief, with whom he exchanged gifts. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Mar 83 PA]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST TO NICARAGUA

PA102010 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has lodged another protest with the Sandinist regime over Sandinist Army violations in the border region and along the San Juan River.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio delivered the protest note yesterday afternoon to Rogelio Ramirez Mercado, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica. The note mentions a series of incidents which were confirmed by Costa Rican newsmen who went to the San Juan River zone. The note says that the violations were committed by members of the Sandinist People's Army, who confiscated the newsmen's notebooks, film and recorded tapes with information of their investigations.

Volio said: In view of the fact that the Nicaraguan Government persisted in taking an unwarranted, hostile attitude which is a serious cause of tension between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, I must lodge another protest with the Nicaraguan Government.

Since such actions reflect behavior of the Nicaraguan Government contrary to existing international norms, Volio urged Ambassador Ramirez Mercado to convey the Costa Rican protest to the Nicaraguan authorities.

Finally, Volio reiterated that since it is a matter concerning Costa Rica's national interest, the Costa Rican Government will not give up its right to claim what is legally due Costa Rica.

MONGE TO VISIT EUROPE IN LATE MAY, EARLY JUNE

PA110201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] It has been confirmed that President Luis Alberto Monge will visit several European countries in late May and early June.

According to his itinerary, President Monge will visit Spain, Italy France, Belgium, the FRG and Sweden; and he will meet with each country's president. Monge will also take advantage of his trip to explain the real situation in Central America and Costa Rica's role in the region.

President Monge will also reply to the campaign that international leftist groups have launched against the Costa Rican Government and people. Complementary to his meetings with the heads of state of these countries, Monge will hold news conferences with the European press and television in order to reply to this international campaign. He will explain that Costa Rica is a small country that respects the peoples' right for self-determination, but that at the same time it is strongly determined to defend its democratic institutions, which have made Costa Rica a unique democracy in Latin America.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON SAYS HE WILL NOT RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA110457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0442 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, said tonight that he will not be a presidential candidate in the elections scheduled for the end of this year.

D'Aubuisson, who is the top leader of the rightist National Republican Alliance (Arena), said that political developments in the last few years have had a negative impact on the country's productivity and that, for this reason, it is necessary that a single party rule its destiny.

He added that the party that wins the next elections will have to win a majority in the assembly too, "for which reason there will possibly be coalitions of independent parties." The Constituent Assembly president said that the Political Commission of the "Apaneca pact" among the parties that make up the government coalition decided to advance the electoral process "to get the country out the quagmire and consolidate a permanent constitutional government."

He added that the assembly will approve the country's new political constitution in April and that it will establish the framework for the democratic process and the nature of the future governments.

"The December election will be the harshest test in our nation's history because pacification and economic recovery depend on it," D'Aubuisson said.

APANECA COMMISSION WELCOMES ADVANCE ELECTIONS

PA100146 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Mar 83 pp 24, 25

[Paid advertisement: "Declaration of the Political Commission of the Apaneca pact on the elections" -- date, signatories not given]

[Text] Regarding the announcement made by President Alvaro Magana, coordinator of the Political Commission, about holding elections before the end of this year, the Political Commission that emerged from the Apaneca pact states the following to the Salvadoran people:

1. Elections are the essential foundation of a dynamic and overall democracy and the source of legitimacy of the state's power. Consequently, the commission reasserts that the maximum expression of the people's will is constituted through elections based on universal, egalitarian and secret balloting with full freedom to elect rulers.

2. The commission feels that the order to expedite the process toward democracy and peace in which we are engaged, it is necessary to hold elections before December 31 of this year. This way the country will be able to continue its march along the path of institutionality, and conditions for a national reencounter will arise.

3. The elections are framed within the political timetable and peace program presented by the Political Commission, in which it reasserted that the solution to the problem of violence must be essentially political, democratic, legal and in line with the aspirations of Salvadorans, who have repeatedly asserted their peaceful and democratic calling.

4. These concepts were reiterated by the president of the republic in his speech to welcome Pontiff John Paul II when he stressed that "the solution to the problem of violence must be essentially political and democratic. All aspects of the peace program demand prompt and effective action." For his part, the holy pontiff said: "I hope that the measures announced in the president's speech and all the other appropriate measures will contribute to an orderly and peaceful progress of society based on respect for the rights of all and in which everyone will have a chance to cooperate in a climate of true democracy in the promotion of the common good."

5. It is encouraging to note that the announcement of the elections has been positively received by all of the world's genuinely democratic peoples and governments that hold free elections.

6. The commission trusts that the political parties and other sectors seeking our country's democratization will support the efforts to achieve full institutionality and effectiveness of democracy by contributing to this patriotic initiative.

7. It appeals to the rebel groups to return to the path of legality and peace and to forsake their attitude of violence by participating in an electoral process that will allow us to return to a harmonious coexistence and to reconstruct our homeland economically and morally, which participation the Political Commission pledges to guarantee.

ATLACATL COMMANDER ON U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS

PA101613 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpts] "It is a tough and cruel war. Berlin is there to prove it. The army is moving slowly but firmly. This is so because of the nature of the guerrilla," Col Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the Atlacatl Battalion said yesterday to foreign correspondents in Berlin, while U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton inspected the U.S.-Salvadoran joint project for temporary modular houses.

Asked about more U.S. military aid, Colonel Monterrosa said: "We are good friends of the United States and of all free countries. Therefore, I think they share our sorrow and understand it. I also believe they understand this cruel struggle and that we are going to have their support."

Asked what U.S. military advisers could teach the Salvadoran Army, Colonel Monterrosa said: "I know they know much more, but usually this type of warfare has its own characteristics and idiosyncrasies depending on the people and country where it takes place. Those directly participating in it have the opportunity to know it better."

A U.S. reporter told him that the Salvadoran Army was not following U.S. advice and therefore was not achieving what it should. To this Colonel Monterrosa replied: "It is true. However, it all depends on circumstances, to which we react accordingly. But the doctrine the United States has taught us is the best. Some newsmen have asked us if we prefer advisers of other nationalities, for example from Taiwan or Europe. I have always said that the U.S. doctrine is the best."

GUERRILLAS BURN CARS ON USULUTAN COASTAL HIGHWAY

PA100613 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1228 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Guerrillas burned five trucks yesterday on the coastal highway in Usulutan Department, military sources and travelers from eastern El Salvador reported.

The sources added that the rebels are strong at one section of the highway, especially at a place known as "14 July," where they hold up cars and burn them.

The clandestine Radio Venceremos said in its latest broadcasts that columns of FMLN rebels will sabotage electric power and destroy cars that travel along the country's highways while simultaneously increasing their actions in different parts of the country.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) said that the civilian population of San Dionisio, Usulutan Department, has been threatened with death by the insurgents unless they join the rebel ranks. This has been reported by over 50 families.

Coprefa added that a civil defense patrol was ambushed in Coatepeque, eastern El Salvador, by rebel groups who killed one patrolman and wounded five others. Coprefa said that an unidentified plan had overflown the area of Intipuca, La Union Department.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEW ON NONALIGNED

PA092254 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Danilo Caballero report from the (Dikam Baban) press center in New Delhi, India, for the "Here, the Nonaligned" program, no date given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Some sources have told Radio Libertad that Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca will speak on Thursday and that he will emphasize the grave international economic crisis. The same sources said that the summit's final resolution will include a page on Panama's demands that the Torrijos-Carter Treaty resolutions on the return of the Canal area to Panama be complied with. This subject takes up the most space in the part of the resolution assigned to Latin America.

According to the sources, the Panamanian delegates have distributed the work among themselves as follows: Vice President Jorge Illueca and Vice Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera will attend the plenary session; Gustavo Gonzalez will represent Panama in the economic committee; and (Roco Fesca) and Marco Arosemena, Panama's ambassadors to Yugoslavia and Egypt, respectively, will participate in the discussions of the conference's political committee.

This morning, Radio Libertad interviewed Salvadoran Vice Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez, who is attending the conference as an observer. Gomez referred to his government's concern that in drafting the final resolution the observers, who have a voice but no vote, are not considered. He said: [Begin recording] The observers have a very limited role. This is one of my complaints regarding the Nonaligned Movement. I think we should sharpen up these internal mechanisms.

The fact is that observers carry very little weight. I believe that whenever a committee is discussing matters related to our country, we should at least be allowed to give our opinion. If the committee that discussed the El Salvador case had invited us to participate, perhaps we could have contributed to it. It is not true that we disagree with everything. There may be some points of agreement. I am not saying I should be asked for my opinion on Namibia or other countries, but when it has to do with El Salvador; yes. I believe that observers should be entitled to speak and be heard before publication of the final resolution. [end recording]

Regarding the conference's call to the Salvadoran Government to initiate talks with the leftists rebels, the Salvadoran vice minister said: [Begin recording] We cannot accept negotiations because this goes beyond dialogue. We cannot negotiate with the FMLN because one cannot negotiate with terrorists. We have doubts about talking with Ungo and his group because they are not the ones who give the orders. They are nothing but puppets of the commanders. Besides, what are we going to negotiate? We are not going to negotiate the surrender of the army or the barracks. We are not going to put another president next to Magana either. What we can do is give whatever guarantee is necessary, whatever supervision is needed, the broadest amnesty, so that they participate in the elections, certain that the elections will be free and therefore they would be participating in democratic life and let the people decide how they want their future to be handled. [end recording]

Referring to the increased U.S. presence in his country, Gomez justified it saying that this is due to the foreign aid increase to the FMLN rebels:

[Begin recording] As long as the guerrillas continue receiving arms from Cuba and Nicaragua, we have to receive military aid. The U.S. military advisers are not participating in combat and we will never allow this. We don't need anyone to fight for us. I don't know how many advisers there are. I don't know if the number is x or y. I have nothing to do with that. [end recording]

Finally, the vice foreign minister said that the Salvadoran Government has called on the political forces to participate in the elections which were advanced to this year. He concluded by saying: [Begin recording] The fact that El Salvador has advanced the elections is another step, further proof of the government's desire to consolidate democracy. There are countries that don't have elections for 20 years or more, We, in spite of our domestic situation, are going to have two important elections within a short time. This makes evident our desire to democratize the Salvadoran process. [end recording]

FDR REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES POPE'S VISIT

PA100552 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 2 Mar 83 p 18A

[By EXCELSIOR correspondents Jaime Duran and Jose Melendez]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 1 March -- Jorge Villacorta, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) representative to Costa Rica, said here today that "Pope John Paul II's visit is important, significant and will allow us to denounce the roots of El Salvador's political, social and economic problems, which we do not consider to be part of the East-West conflict or to imply involvement of the USSR through Cuba."

Facing an unjust situation, instead of using dialogue, the government uses repression and genocide, resulting in more than 40,000 deaths so far in the most serious blood bath in Latin American history, Villacorta said.

Villacorta said that "the solution to the conflict lies in political conditions in which all the sectors and forces involved participate. We support the Mexican and French proposal, as well as that of Contadora Island," which tend to favor dialogue between the parties in conflict.

Villacorta said that the FMLN and all the progressive forces in El Salvador should participate in authentic negotiations with representatives from all the factors in order to find formulas for peace.

The FDR shares the belief held by the supreme pontiff, San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera Y Damas and the Catholic Church, "that all sectors involved in the problem should go to the negotiating table in search of a political solution, as Mexico so wisely suggested from the beginning." (The FDR is the main political opposition organization in El Salvador.)

The United States Intervenes Flagrantly

Villacorta added that "the Salvadoran guerrillas, who are of authentic popular extraction, will obey the general command order of a ceasefire during the pope's visit, despite the Defense Ministry's refusal and provocations, and its insistence on continuing the operations. Our forces will silence their guns to listen to the pope's message which will be of hope, and which perhaps might decidely influence the militaristic and genocidal government -- and we hope it will -- to end once and for all the civil war that has brought only death, hatred and desolation."

Villacorta criticized the fact that "the U.S. advisers remain in El Salvador, in an open act of violation and intervention by the United States.

He alleged that the total U.S. aid to the government surpasses $200 million, "and the worst part of this is that the food contributions for the people go to the army and even the gasoline is given to the military, continuing the bloodbath and stirring the fire with the Pentagon's bars and stripes."

Villacorta explained that "without an agenda and without any conditions, we will be ready to initiate talks with the government anywhere it says. We have already made our offer to the legislative assembly, the army and President Alvaro Magana from last November and it remains open. There has been a negative answer from the U.S. Government and the U.S. Embassy, which intervene in Salvadoran internal affairs flagrantly and in an authentic violation of all rights.

On Monday, a trial of two Salvadorans who were arrested by the government for gunrunning will begin here. There are Salvadorans and Argentines in this group, and we hope that the Supreme Court will carry out a fair trial in accordance with Costa Rican laws, "which will allow them to obtain their freedom legally, as we all hope."

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

San Salvador Power Sabotage

PA092233 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] We have received the following military reports from San Salvador: Power was sabotaged at 1900 on Thursday. The action was called Heroes and Martyrs of 28 February 1977. This action was also staged to commemorate the 53d anniversary of the Communist Party of El Salvador. The operation consisted of destroying a well that contained three primary high-tension cables of 115,000 volts each, and left the northern area of downtown San Salvador, especially the commercial area, in the dark. The well was located on (Arce) Street and second North Avenue.

Power was sabotaged again at 1800 on Friday. The action consisted of the sabotage of 11 transformers that were distributed as follows: three on (Gerardo Barrios) Street, two on 21st South Avenue and six on Venezuela Boulevard.

This operation was called: Companero (Roberto Castellanos), until the victory always. With this action, production was paralyzed in the following shops: (Sarti), (Simon), Cuscatlan, the Delicias Pasta factory, the (Siremac) distributor, the Honda motorcycle distributor and other shops. This operation was directed by Companero (Rigoberto). The report was sent in by Companero (Carlos).

Special Battalions Defeated

PA092241 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] For the second time in a month, the FMLN has defeated the dictatorship's special battalions in Morazan Department. We have taken the political and military initiative, and will preserve it until the near day of our victory.

A few days ago, the military high command, through its discredited Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, announced that during the counteroffensive launched in January and early February it annihilated the FMLN forces in Morazan.

Today we make them swallow their own lies with the bitter drink of a new and resounding victory over the dictatorship's special battalions, the Atonal and (Oscatlan) battalions advised by Venezuelan military men and paratroopers, in addition to the local sacrificial troops.

Why has Coprefa been so quiet about the seizure of Delicias de Concepcion, Osicala and Yoloaiquin, only a few kilometers from San Francisco Gotera? Why is Coprefa so quiet about the 350 casualities that we inflicted on them in Morazan in the course of only 1 week? Why is it so quiet about the 153 rifles and the mortars we have seized from them? Why is it so quiet about the many prisoners of war that we have taken? Why is Coprefa so quiet abut the second dispersal of the Atonal Battalion and its commander, (Calito)? What does the cowardly criminal Domingo Monterrosa say now, after announcing on television that the FMLN had been defeated in Morazan? Why did Monterrosa not come to Morazan, preferring instead to go to Guazapa to kill 124 defenseless women, children and elderly people? Could it be that they are so quiet because they are losing the war? Reagan himself has said it, the Salvadoran Government forces are losing the war.

We urge our people to await the next Coprefa communique attempting to explain the defeat of the special battalions in Morazan. That communique will be as funny as the communique on the alleged corn flakes box plot.

The high command is sad. What could be afflicting the high command, so that only new lies are coming from its lips? Could it be because we are winning the war?

HAVANA DEPLORES PROPOSED U.S. AID INCREASE

PA092348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The FMLN forces continue the 2 March heroes military campaign, which has so far caused the Salvadoran Army over 150 casualties, including dead and wounded, as well as the loss of a large amount of weapons and other war materiel.

A war report broadcast by Radio Venceremos says that the guerrillas recently recovered 153 M-16 and G-3 rifles, 6 60-mm and 81-mm mortars, 3 heavy machineguns, 2 grenade launchers and tens of thousands of different-caliber rounds.

Other reports say that the defense minister of Salvadoran regime, Jose Guillermo Garcia, stated his satisfaction with the U.S. Government's decision to increase by $60 million the military and economic aid given to El Salvador. Nevertheless, the WASHINGTON POST affirms that President Ronald Reagan yesterday said at a meeting with Congressional leaders that he wished U.S. military aid to El Salvador were increased to $110 million. The paper adds that the additional $50 million would be used to train Salvadoran soldiers in the United States. The papers adds that this new estimate for military aid to El Salvador had been prepared over the weekend by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The UN Commission for Human Rights yesterday urged the United States to stop its military support to the Salvadoran regime, which was condemned for its permanent repression against the people.

TANJUG QUOTES FMLN OBSERVER ON NONALIGNED

LD101916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 10 (PTI) -- El Salvador will become a full member of the Non-aligned Movement as soon as it has a legitimate government, according to a leader of the guerrilla front fighting the U.S.-backed right-wing regime of President Alvaro Magana.

The country has observer status at the current seventh summit.

Mr Salvador Samayoa, member of the foreign department of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and Revolutionary Democratic Front (FMLN/FDR) told newsmen Thursday that effectively 60 countries support the guerrillas. He said that the guerrillas control about a third of Salvadoran territory and that the regime army has been losing tactical and strategic initiative in the war.

Mr Samyoa expressed satisfaction that the final political declaration of the present summit would recognise that the crisis in El Salvador was an internal question, that all external interventions must cease and that there should be a negotiated political solution to the country's civil war.

He said that there were elements in the Magana government who were opposed to non-alignment but the guerrillas have consistently favoured it.

This was seen by the fact that the FMLN has been present at all non-aligned meetings since 1981, whereas the government has been absent from most, he said.

Expressing optimism that a popular government would be installed before the next summit, he said there were "objective limitations" to U.S. President Reagan's aims of preventing the guerrilla victory in El Salvador.

Mr Samoyoa said ten per cent of all military officers in El Salvador were American and that 1,000 million dollars had been spent by the United States in El Salvador, which has seen 35,000 deaths in the past three years.

Asked about Mr Reagan's view that if El Salvador went left, other states would follow suit, he said it was partly true in that the peoples of Latin America would eventually liberate themselves.

On Pope John Paul's current tour of predominantly Catholic Central America, he said although the pontiff's statements have been "ambiguous," this visit had "generally favoured the revolutionaries".

This [word indistinct] from the fact that he asked the church to play a mediatory role in the civil war and appointed Monseigneur Arturo Rivera Damas, known for his pro-leftist sympathies as archbishop of San Salvador.

Another significant gesture of the pope was his visit to the tomb of Archbishop Oscar Carnulfo Romero, who was slain by rightwing militia in 1979.

GUATEMALA

EL GRAFICO EDITORIAL ON REGION'S CONFLICT

PA100540 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 8 Mar 83 p 7

[Editorial by Jose Chea: "Marines in Central America; a Little Gift for the Left"]

[Text] Patience should be one of the most outstanding characteristics of a politician. Being able to wait, knowing when something can be done, or accepting the fact that it will never be possible are characteristics that make the difference between any politician and a great statesman. However, it seems as if these virtues are not visible or are not part of the mentality or attitude of several high U.S. Government officials.

According to experts, recent developments in Central America greatly worry and irritate the men at the Pentagon and the State Department to the extent that some of them are continually considering the possibility of sending U.S. "troops" to Central America in order to achieve peace and stability in the region once and for all.

Upset by the local armies' obvious incapacity to achieve definite victory over subversives (despite the military training and weapons they receive from the United States), these members of the Pentagon and other government institutions responsible for U.S. foreign policy are eager to repeat the questionable heroic feats that "Marines" once perpetrated in Veracruz in 1914, in the Dominican Republic in 1916, and in Nicaragua in the late 1920s.

If these desires become a reality, this interventionist policy would have very little support either inside or outside the United States. Inside the United States, such a decision would result in a wide and bitter internal division of unpredictable consequences. If this decision were adopted, riots and demonstrations against war and intervention would immediately spread in the United States from coast to coast, as the majority of the U.S. people are not in favor of sending their boys to fight in other countries. [According to a poll published by a prominent U.S. newspaper last year, 70 percent of the U.S. public opposes U.S. armed intervention in El Salvador or any other part of Central America].

Outside the United States, any such decision would meet strong opposition by nationalist sectors of the area, either leftists or rightists. The Central America of the 1980's is not the same as that of the 1920's and 1930's, when U.S. Marines imposed at will their special political model. Today, nationalism is strongly rooted in the leftist and rightist regimes as both have realized that survival is possible without the divine approval of the mighty northern brother.

Meanwhile, the leftists have sought financing in Europe and other countries while the rightists have obtained weapons, technological advise in South America, South Africa and Israel.

Besides the reactions triggered by such a decision inside and outside the United States, it is important to realize that it would be negative in every respect because rather than improving the situation it would only make it worse.

Subversion will not be eliminated in Central America bythe force of arms. It will disappear from the area only in the measure in which the traditional and conservative sources of power lose ground and the political process expands so as to allow the participation of the country's new generations.

The eradication of the communist menace does not depend on the imposition of a way of life other than our own, but on the elimination of a feudal-type past that prevents us from finding our own way and our own destiny. That past today does not have the answer to the demands and aspirations of a new generation, fed up with military domination and corruption.

Under the current circumstances, U.S. armed intervention with the approval of the Central American governments would be the best gift for subversion, as it would emerge as the big beneficiary from the nationalist reaction that such intervention would provoke. Regional interests, as well as those of the United States, require relief of tension in the area rather than polarization of the conflict.

It is therefore necessary to understand that the times when the United States imposed the "democracies" by the force of arms are over. Today, [words indistinct] can only show the ever-sorrowful process of growing economically and ruling politically, a process currently characteristic in the Central American nations. If it wishes, the United States can contribute "by not participating directly," so that the process may be as little sorrowful and bloody as possible. If, on the contrary, it should adopt a policy of direct intervention, it will both distort a development process, and continue nourishing hatred and resentment among the large popular masses, who will continue being manipulated by the extreme rightist group which, merely by delivering a couple of communists to the doors of the U.S. Embassy, obtains that country's approval to continue maintaining the area in a state of political underdevelopment.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS ORTEGA STATEMENT

PA102000 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Government's Office for International Information; no time, place or date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Government's Office for International Information, in view of the false and rash accusations made by Commander Daniel Ortega in New Delhi, India, before the Nonaligned Movement, hereby states the following:

1. Honduras is not a base for attacks against any Central American country, nor is it involved in alleged U.S. or any other conspiracies against Nicaragua.

2. Instead, while the high-ranking military officer made his slanderous attacks against our country, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova stated his decision to accept the peace proposals and initiatives for Central America made by his Holiness Pope John Paul II during his visit to Central America, which are based on dialogue and negotiations.

3. Contrary to the reckless statements by Mr Ortega, Honduras has been victim of many armed attacks launched by the Sandinists. Documented testimony concerning these attacks has been presented to the OAS.

4. Lastly, Honduras reiterates its willingness to debate Nicaragua in a multilateral forum over the differences that might exist and adds that the persistent attitude of the Sandinists -- of blaming foreign countries for resistance by its own citizens within Nicaraguan territory -- does not help achieve regional peace or consolidation of our development, based on peace, pluralism and liberty.

[Signed] Office for International Information, Government of the Republic of Honduras

NICARAGUA

BRAZILIAN PAPER REPORTS EDEN PASTORA INTERVIEW

PY100209 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Mar 83 p 7

[Nicaraguan dissident Eden Pastora interview granted to Carlos Alberto Montaner; undated, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Recently the Spanish magazine INTERVIU published an interview with an Argentine named Frances who stated that you were a CIA agent.

[Answer] Yes, I read it. All that is a lie invented either by Havana or Frances, who is an Argentine police agent who was kidnapped by the Cubans or their friends and was taken to Cuba. He will say what he is told to say.

[Question] What kind of contacts do you have with the U.S. Government?

[Answer] I have no contacts with the U.S. Government. My goal is to keep our group completely independent of Washington. This is what I want to do when we succeed; to enforce a true neutral and nonaligned policy and not a series of demagogic policies to cover up a surrender to Moscow or Washington.

[Question] You say when we succeed? How will you achieve this?

[Answer] By adopting a tactic of political struggle that will result in a military struggle. There are today in Nicaragua about 200,000 men in arms, half of whom were trained by me when I was commander of the popular militia. Every day I receive expressions of support from these men and from the medical cadres. Our task will be to break the armed forces up into fragments; to separate the leaders from the cadres. The cadres will follow us because we are the representatives of the true democratic revolution that ousted Somoza.

[Question] But armies usually follow their leaders, not their cadres. The case of Poland is sad proof of this.
[Answer] That is right, but we also count on high-ranking officers.

[Question] Among whom are some of the nine commanders?

[Answer] No, they are nine rabid Marxist-Leninists. We cannot expect these nine commanders to return to the original ideas of the revolution because frankly these are not their ideas. But may I remind you that there are 60 other Sandinist commanders.

[Question] And how many of these 60 commanders are Marxist-Leninists?

[Answer] I know there are about 10, but every day I receive reports about how some apparently committed communist has changed his attitude.

[Question] Which of the nine commanders has real power?

[Answer] The truth is that Fidel Castro is the only one with real power. In Nicaragua, people do what Fidel Castro wants. Or sometimes, what Humberto Ortega believes Fidel Castro wants. Humberto Ortega is the one that has the most power, but that is because the other eight commanders know that he is the apple of Fidel Castro's eyes.

[Question] Was it Fidel that selected him as chief?

[Answer] Yes, he did, but he does not always treat him as a chief of state.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] I remember once during a meeting in Havana Humberto Ortega insisted that Castro should send a few dozen of the T-54 tanks that the Soviets had sent as a present for Nicaragua through Algeria.

[Question] How is that?

[Answer] That is right, the Soviets do not want to appear directly involved in the supply of arms to Nicaragua, so they do it through third or fourth parties. For example, by "donating" tanks to the Algerians, who transfer them to the Cubans, who in turn give them to the Nicaraguans. In the process, the responsibility of the Soviets is dissipated.

[Question] What happened to those tanks when they were in Havana?

[Answer] Fidel decided to postpone the delivery of the tanks since they were the symbol of Soviet power and might therefore shock the entire world. However, Ortega was anxiously awaiting them, among other reasons, because he is fascinated by military paraphanalia although he does not know how to operate it nor does he have the ability to understand how to do so.

[Question] And what was the incident about?

[Answer] At a certain point in the meeting, and after insisting several times that the tanks be delivered, Humberto Ortega said to Fidel: "Well, if you have 3,000 tanks why can't I have 60?" Fidel stared at him with his eyes filled with the hatred he feels when someone is challenging him, and answered: "Look, imbecile, take all this trash out of here and do not bother me anymore." He slammed the door and left. Humberto Ortega was frozen and we were left looking up at the ceiling.

[Question] How did Fidel Castro treat you?

[Answer] The truth is that Fidel was always respectful, almost polite to me. When we met with other Sandinist commanders he was much more polite to me and this was the cause of jealousy. Once, when I arrived at a meeting, he rose and gave me a warm embrace and I noticed that Ortega and Borge were irritated by this. We must understand that there is a strange psychological struggle among the Sandinist commanders to obtain the favor of Fidel Castro. I know this is a very feminine attitude but this is a fact. It is as if they were disputing among themselves the favors of the great macho or, if we wish to be less insinuating, of the great father since Fidel is very paternal toward all of them. He is the kind paternal figure who tells them how to carry out the revolution at the least possible cost on the basis of Cuba's experience. Sometimes I believe that in order to understand the relations between Castro and the Sandinists we must resort to a psychiatrist, and not to a political analyst.

[Question] Yes, but that happened in Cuba and Fidel visited Nicaragua only once. How can he govern the country?

[Answer] He governs through the Cuban ambassador. Did you know that the Cuban ambassador in Nicaragua attends many government meetings? He arrives, then issues some suggestions and almost always people do what he says.

Moreover, he is a very important man in the Cuban security system, and he was in charge of coordinating the struggle against Somoza from San Jose. His name is Julian Lopez Diaz. His assistant, Andres Barahona, heads the Nicaraguan intelligence service. To avoid any problems, he adopted Nicaraguan citizenship. But many times the Cubans issue instructions without even discussing their decision with the Nicaraguans!

[Question] How is that?
[Answer] Very simple; every time there is a government meeting to discuss how something will be done, the discussion ends with the final argument: "This is the way it is. This is how we do it in Cuba."

[Question] Does Moscow have a man in Nicaragua?
[Answer] Of course it does, he is Commander Henry Ruiz who even speaks Russian. Ruiz has many connections with Bulgaria, which perhaps also explains the presence of many Bulgarians in Nicaragua.

[Question] Do you believe that this strange government made-up of nine commanders can be broken up?

[Answer] It is difficult because they know that any division will turn against them. Although some of them hate each other, they know that their strength lies in their unity. It is not that they have forgotten their personal hatreds, they have just left them aside until the revolution fulfills its objectives.

[Question] What are these objectives?
[Answer] Undoubtedly to conquer Central America within 10 or 20 years. They are not interested at all in the destiny of Nicaragua as an isolated entity. They believe Nicaragua is the key to the spread of insurrection in the area. They believe Nicaragua is a machinegun nest that is spreading.

[Question] Do Central American government leaders share your alarming views in this regard?

[Answer] Of course they do, and not only Central American leaders believe in this. I have talked with Felipe Gonzalez and Carlos Andres Perez and I could see their concern over the course of the Nicaraguan revolution. President Monge is abolsutely convinced of what I have just told you. The Panamanian Government leaders also believe in it.

[Question] Do Panamanian Government leaders believe this after Torrijos' death...?

[Answer] No, they believed this while Torrijos was still alive! I am going to tell you a secret; when Torrijos died I was plotting against the Sandinist junta and the plans that I am working on now were discussed and approved by Torrijos. Torrijos had lost sympathy for Nicaragua and Cuba. Regarding Castro, he said that he was the worst informed man in the Americas and this is because all the information that is placed on his desk or in his video recorder, is selected by Manuel Pineiro, or "red beard," the Cuban commander that heads the American section of the Cuban Communist Party. In this regard, he is the most powerful man in Cuba because he has control over what the most powerful man thinks and knows.

[Question] In the previous war you headed the southern front, that is, you came in fighting from Costa Rica. Would you repeat this strategy again?

[Answer] No, my strategy today would be to open several fronts, but you can be certain that one day they will all converge on Managua. That will be the day we gain our freedom.

COMMUNICATIONS LINE WITH USSR BEGINS OPERATIONS

FL101926 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The first communications line through computer via satellite between Cuba and the Soviet Union began operations this morning. This communications system is basically aimed at seeking automated scientific-technical information stored in the memory of this equipment.

Wilfredo Torres, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, spoke at the event, which was also attended by ministers and vice ministers of science and technology of socialist countries.

HART DAVALOS SIGNS CULTURAL PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

FL101953 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos met in Moscow today with Filipp Yermash, chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography, Gosakino. Hart Davalos witnessed the signing of the annual bilateral plan between Goskino and the Cuban Vice Ministry of Culture for Cinematography. He also signed the final protocol of the second session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Culture with Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev.

UN DELEGATION SEEKS COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

FL101634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New York -- Cuba has sent a letter to the chairman of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space asking to be admitted as a member. The letter, signed by Rolando Lopez del Amo, the Cuban charge d'affaires to the United Nations [title as heard], recalls that Cuba has played an active role in the plan for cooperation within the Intersputnik program and has been the first Latin American country to send a man into space.

GRENADIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

FL110147 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of justice, has chaired the national commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Grenadian revolution.

During the ceremony held at the Rene Arcay cement plant in Mariel, Grenada's counselor James (Clanson)ratified his country's solidarity with the peoples struggling for liberation and noted Cuba's internationalist support to Grenada.

In his closing remarks, Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications, stated that the Grenadian people can count on the solidarity of the Cuban people and of the world progressive forces in building a new society.

U.S. EFFORTS AT NONALIGNED TERMED 'FAILURE'

FL101609 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 10 Mar 83

[International Commentary by Oscar Ferrer from the staff of the "Revista de la Manana" program and (Joaquin Riveric) from the newspaper GRANMA -- live]

[Excerpt] [Ferrer] Good morning friends, good morning (Riveric). In the past few days, the work groups of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi. have been criticizing U.S. policy very harshly. The groups within the Political Committee that have been analyzing the situation in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and so forth are increasing their serious criticism of the U.S. policy in those geographical areas.

The U.S. efforts to try to get the summit to direct its attention from anything that might result in a statement against the U.S. policy have failed and are still failing. Regarding this, the first failure was the attempt to try to get Sihanouk a seat at the summit representing the Kampuchean nation. A new defeat is foreseen in these discussions. One of the main U.S. objectives in New Delhi was to prevent criticism of the U.S. policy in Latin America and to see the present situation there was not reported. However, everything seems to indicate that the U.S. policy will fail. The efforts of a U.S. diplomatic team that is busily working in New Delhi will fail.

[Riveric] I can tell you that the big defeat in New Delhi goes to the United States. There is no doubt about this. The United States has failed since the summit's outset because all its efforts to try to shift attention to other matters which aren't the main issues of this conference, such as FAO problems, disarmament and the development of underdeveloped countries, were useless.

There is a team of 12 diplomats who work in halls and hotels trying to influence governments that they view as sympathizers, allies or their dependents in order to reach their goals. This group is headed by Suzanne Johnson. The Cuban people already know Johnson. Her name has been mentioned on other occasions. Apparently this team is not going so well. They have not been able to accomplish anything. I imagine they are not feeling too well about it at the Singapore Embassy, where they hold their meetings. They probably only influenced certain government officials who had been influenced before.

We can cite the case of the Latin American group as an example: 17 countries make up the Latin American group in the Nonaligned Movement. This is a large group that already shows the influence that the Nonaligned Movement has on Latin America and the role that the Latin American countries give to this movement in the struggle for their true interests. This group has reached several agreements suggesting that the final agreement include certain matters which strike directly at the heart of the United States. These are matters that show that every evil affecting Latin America is due to U.S. foreign policy.

For example, regarding the Central American issue: the Latin American countries condemn intervention in El Salvador. They condemn military aid to El Salvador, bombings of civilians, delivery of weapons to the Guatemalan regime and provocations, threats and aggressions against Nicaragua.

Cuba is also mentioned in this document. Just as in all the other nonaligned summits, the more than 20 years of blockade against Cuba was condemned. The return of Guantanamo base is demanded.

This document also condemns colonialism in Puerto Rico and draws attention to the Malvinas situation. The United Kingdom is condemned for the situation in the Malvinas and the introduction of nuclear weapons in the South Atlantic region.

In other words, the document which was approved in Managua in January, the so-called Managua Declaration, is also present in New Delhi. We want to recall that Suzanne Johnson was also in Managua heading all the U.S. maneuvers to make that meeting fail, but she was unsuccessful. We have her now in New Delhi again. Despite the fact that she was in Managua and is now in New Delhi, the resolutions of Managua will also be included in the summit's document.

LATE REPORT: CASTRO TO GDR AFTER NONALIGNED

FL111405 Bridgetown CANA in English 1334 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Havana Domestic Service has not been heard to mention this report]

[Text] East Berlin, March 11, CANA-REUTER -- Cuban leader Fidel Castro will visit East Germany after the current Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, the East German news agency ADN said today. It gave no dates. He last visited East Germany in April 1977. ADN said Dr Castro was coming at the invitation of head of state Erich Honecker, who visited Havana in 1980.

BARBADOS

EXPORTS TO, IMPORTS FROM CARICOM NOTED

FL092003 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 9 Mar 83

[By Irvine Reid]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March 10, CANA -- Barbados sold 11.6 million dollars more goods to its Caribbean Community (CARICOM) partners during the first nine months of last year in the corresponding period in 1981, according to official figures released here. The state-run Barbados Export Promotion Corporation (EPC) put exports for January to September 1982 at 97.5 million dollars (1 Bdos dollar; 50 cents U.S.), compared with 85.9 million dollars the previous year.

Barbados' imports from CARICOM fell by 28.2 million dollars from 140.3 million to 122.1 million dollars. Trinidad and Tobago absorbed the bulk of Barbados output -- 58.9 million dollars worth over the nine months last year, compared with 41.1 million dollars in 1981. The increase was 17.8 million dollars. Barbados' exports were mainly garments, plastic ware, furniture, confectionery, rum, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food and paper products and insecticides. The EPC said that Barbados' exports to Jamaica were down by 1.5 million dollars from 15 million dollars in 1981 to 13.5 million dollars in the review period last year.

Imports from Jamaica fell by 1.4 million dollars. Barbados imported 18.6 million dollars of Jamaican foods in the nine months last year compared with 20 million dollars in 1981. Barbados' January to September 1983 exports to Guyana totalled 1.3 million dollars, down from 2.3 million in 1981, while imports were 4.8 million dollars compared to 5.8 million dollars in 1981. Barbados sold Antigua 3.1 million dollars in goods in the review period compared to 3.5 million dollars in 1981 while imports from Antigua amounted to one million dollars, compared with 1.2 million dollars in 1981.

Exports to Dominica totalled 2.4 million dollars compared with 2.9 million dollars the first nine months of 1981 and imports from that CARICOM partner 463,000 dollars compared with 890,000 dollars in 1981. In other trade with CARICOM, Barbados' sales to Grenada between January and September last year were worth 3.7 million dollars, the same as in 1981 while imports from the island were 615,000 dollars compared with 754,000 dollars in 1981. Exports to St Kitts/Nevis declined from 2.1 million dollars in 1981 to two million dollars last year and imports from Basseterre fell from 409,000 dollars in 1981 to 41,000 dollars last year. Another country which showed a fall off in imports from Barbados was St Lucia, down from 8.7 million dollars in 1981 to 6.5 million dollars last year while imports from Castries stood at 3.6 million dollars for both years.

Barbados' exports to St Vincent last year stood at five million dollars compared to 5.5 million dollars in 1981, but imports increased from 2.4 million dollars in 1981 to 2.7 million dollars last year.

HAITI

POPE POINTS TO NEED FOR NONVIOLENT CHANGE

FL101258 Bridgetown CANA in English 1050 GMT 10 Mar 83

[By Colin Moseveny]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, March 10, CANA-REUTER -- Pope John Paul flies back to Rome today after winding up an eight nation tour in Haiti, the poorest of them all, with another call for social changes without violence.

The theme, together with the dignity of man, has been a motto of his gruelling journey through Central America, torn by inequalities and bloody internal conflicts. Christians were obliged to work for social change and "there is indeed a need for change," he said. But he cautioned: "You will do so without violence, without murders, without internal conflicts which often only breed new oppression." President Duvalier, who told the pope his country would remain "an inbreachable rampart to subversive ideologies," sat impassively without applauding the papal homily.

The pope later repeated his message to 700 prelates as he opened the assembly of the Latin American Bishops' Conference, representing nearly half the world's 700 million Catholics. He summed up the teachings of his tour in the region "whose sufferings, he said earlier in the day as he left the turbulent Spanish-speaking Central America, I perceived so well."

He said that Latin America was still handicapped by large pockets of illiteracy, deeply rooted injustice and exploitation tempting many young people to seek a remedy through violence. "And so by trying to repress this with other violence, unfurls a process that pains and disturbs us," he said, asking prelates to be symbols of reconciliation amid "the vicious circle of death."

Twice, during a two-hour visit to the former British colony of Belize and before the bishops' conference, the pope denounced the progress of sects "using methods that showed little respect for religious liberties." But his condemnation, in an open-air mass, of what he called the slavery of Voodo was received with stony silence by Haitians, most of whom believed to some extent in the ancient witchcraft creed brought from Africa by their slave ancestors.

The 62-year old pontiff, who rose at dawn to fly to Belize, looked tired in the sweltering heat of Haiti, at the end of the eight-day tour.

He was scheduled to leave the island at midnight (0500 GMT) for the long flight back to Rome.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ONR CALLS FOR FULL TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

FL101845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1756 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 10, CANA -- The Organisation of National Reconstruction (ONR) has called on the Trinidad and Tobago attorney general to tell the country the full terms of an assistance agreement signed with the United States Justice Department to facilitate investigations into a big bribery scandal here involving a former government minister.

In a press statement, the ONR said that in any other country the government would have resigned "on such a scandalous affair."

The party was reacting to a nationwide address by attorney-general, Senator Russell Martineau, on the latest developments in the case in which an American construction firm, Sam P. Wallace, admitted that it had paid 3.6 million dollars (one TT dollar: 41 cents U.S.) to ex-Cabinet Minister John O'Halloran to secure a 72 million dollar contract to build part of a large racing complex here.

The attorney general said one of the terms of the agreement provided that any information received on either side could not be shared with third parties who were not law enforcement agencies, otherwise it could be terminated.

"What the attorney general is saying," the ONR statement said, "is that he entered into an agreement with a department of a foreign government which effectively tied the hands of the DPP (the Director of Public Prosecutions)."

It added: "What the country is entitled to know are the full terms of this agreement on procedures for mutual assistance. The country must know to what extent the sovereignty of Trinidad and Tobago, and the independence of the office of the DPP has been compromised."

The ONR statement was signed by Karl Hudson-Phillips, its political leader and a former attorney general here. It said that the government has signed an agreement with a foreign government agreeing to withhold information from the population.

Adding that only a commission of inquiry with wide-ranging powers could clear up the affair, the ONR statement said the government should say whether this agreement covered Tesoro, Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas and Iscott, other companies about which there have been allegations and rumours of corruption and malpractices.

The ONR statement listed occurrences which it said followed the June 7, 1982 signing of the Trinidad AS [not further identified] agreement.

"Mr O'Halloran was seen in Trinidad after June 7, 1982: He left the country after June 7, so presumably he was given a tax clearance by the Ministry of Finance: He sold property for 500,000 dollars. Mr O'Halloran was known to be the licenced holder of at least two firearms which he handed over to the police at the west end policy station, Diego Martin: Mr. O'Halloran resigned as a minister of government in 1970, but for years after he travelled on a Trinidad and Tobago diplomatic passport," the ONR said.

JAMAICA'S BANK GOVERNOR ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE

FL102239 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 10, CANA -- Governor of the (Central) Bank of Jamaica Horace Barber says the controversial dual currency exchange rate introduced there will have medium term advantages for trade among all of its Caribbean Community (CARICOM) partners.

He told the media after a recent one-day meeting here with his colleagues from Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Barbados and Guyana, that whatever the problems created since the introduction of the new system, it will nonetheless be maintained.

"We took the action in the third year of a European Development Fund (EDF) programme to achieve appropriate balance of payments and exchange rate adjustments forced upon us because of the world economic crisis and the fall in the world bauxite market," he explained.

Mr Barber added: "In the circumstances, we must try to capture all possible deposits of foreign exchange that have either flown the country already, or are now leaking out."

He reported that at the beginning of the system of January 10, when an official rate of exchange for the Jamaican dollar handled by the Central Bank and a "parallel market" handled by commercial banks were created, an average of 1.3 million dollars (one Jac dollar: 56 cents U.S.) was taken in by the commercial banks from individuals "no questions asked."

But after a few weeks, he said, the level of takings by the banks had levelled off at an average of five million dollars a week, and it was expected that this will go even higher, reaching between 350 and 400 million dollars a year.

"We are not in the business of upsetting CARICOM," Mr Barber said, adding that although the two-tier system will create some problems in the short term, in the medium term, it will have advantages for all CARICOM members and yield a greater amount of exports for Jamaica.

Part of the objective of the system, he said, is to encourage Jamaican exporters to seek markets in third countries, that is, outside CARICOM, so that there can be greater earnings in foreign exchange.

One inducement in this area allows an exporter to retain 50 percent of his foreign exchange earnings from such sales to be used in whatever way he wished. He could sell it to local banks or we could retain it for purchases of raw materials to manufacture more goods to sell in third country markets.

Mr Barber explained that the official exchange rate (1.78 dollars J to the U.S. dollar) was used for dealing in such essential goods and services as petroleum products, basic food items, raw materials for export to third countries, textiles, fertilisers, medical and pharmaceutical products, textbooks, pensions, the bauxite levy, business and other travel.

All other transactions, he said, would fall under the parallel market rate and he estimated that 50 percent of CARICOM trade will have to be conducted on parallel market terms.

The main items to be affected here are capital goods, spares and raw materials for traditional manufacture.

Barbados had reacted to new Jamaican arrangements by floating its currency against the Jamaica dollar and Jamaica, in turn, suspended trading in Barbados dollars.

The central bankers reported after their meeting that they had come up with some suggestions for dealing with the problems created but it was up to the governments of the region to take action.

GUYANA

BURNHAM INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW100411 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1545 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Delhi Domestic Television reporter A. Balu interview with Guyanan President Forbes Burnham; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President, welcome to Delhi. I was privileged to be received by you in Georgetown a few weeks ago and now we are here for the summit. The summit seems to have got off to a constructive start, and I just would like to know what you expect of this summit. Just yesterday our prime minister said there are great expectations from the summit. What is the concrete outcome that you envision from the deliberations of the heads of state?

[Burnham] Well, I think your prime minister outlined certain points: a firm position on disarmament, end of the nuclear (?confrontation) so to speak, between the major powers, and therefore strengthening of independence and freedom. In addition, she spoke about self-reliance, group self-reliance, which I think is another way of putting a position unto which Guyana is committed. That is, that there should be much closer cooperation, and meaningful cooperation, at the economic level and at the level of exchange of technology between the South countries. Not only will that be beneficial to the South countries, per se, but will also strengthen their position in dealing with the North.

[Balu] Apart from the obvious concern on some of the troubled spots in the world, the heads of states are now really focusing on the economic issues and worldwide economic decline and there is a proposal before the summit for the International Conference on Money and Finance. Do you think that this conference could lead to some useful results?

[Burnham] I think it can. But, as I remarked on another occasion, that will take some time to develop, maybe a year or 18 months. In the meantime, there are some urgent and immediate problems which should be tackled.

[Balu] But in the context of the fact that one of the major industrial powers has been reluctant in regard to the global negotiations and that there has been a stalemate in this aspect, and do you think in that context a similar conference will be acceptable to the major industrial powers, especially one industrial power.... [Burnham interrupts]

[Burnham] You know, in the past the major industrial powers have exploited differences between the developing countries. I think we ought to recognize that it's only one, so far, that is completely opposed -- and even that one I think is yielding on some points, slowly -- and we should press forward and maybe we can be successful.

[Balu] I understand that India has made a proposal for a kind of a collective... for a charter collective self-reliance and what would be the reaction to the.... [Burnham interrupts]

[Burnham] Well, our reaction of course if favorable. To my mind, that is just another way of emphasizing the need for cooperation between South and South.

DEPARTING CUBAN AMBASSADOR HAILS RELATIONS

FL102002 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 10, CANA -- Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Ivan Cesar Martinez, who leaves here this month after a seven-year tour of duty, says he expects closer relations between the two countries to develop in the future.

He said there has been a strengthening of ties since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972 "...and I have every reason to believe that they would be strengthened in the years ahead."

The envoy, who was posted to Guyana in 1975, will return to Havana before taking up a new position in New York.

A former journalist, Martinez said Guyana and Cuba had cemented their relations by signing several agreements.

"These include the cultural and technical agreement; the trade agreement and the agreement between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and Guyana for cooperation in the field of information," he said.

He added: "We have also kept here in this country since 1976, a number of specialists in the field of medicine and dentistry. These doctors have been very helpful, especially in the rural areas where they have lived and worked closely with the people."

Martinez acknowledged that: "Certain difficulties in the international economic system have brought with them certain strains on both Cuba and Guyana and both countries have had to re-think their priorities in a number of areas."

But he felt that there was nothing wrong in having different views, pointing out that "those between Guyana and Cuba have been solved in a most admirable manner."

"In fact, even sometimes with the Soviet Union, with whom we have very close relations, there have been differences of opinion and approach," Mr Martinez said.

BRAZIL

WORLD CUP GAMES OFF DUE TO ECONOMIC PLIGHT

PY110040 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo decided this afternoon not to support holding the World Cup soccer championship games in Brazil in 1986.

In his decision, President Figueiredo states that taking into account the opinion of the Planning Secretariat presented by Minister Delfim Netto, he believes that in view of the current situation, the government must not assume responsibility resulting from the possible choice of Brazil as host of the World Cup games in 1986.

In his decision, President Figueiredo also stresses the considerations which have led to this decision: The financial burden involving the transfer of funds intended for government social programs; the high cost of tickets is beyond the purchasing power of the poorest sectors; the country's current economic situation calls for strict austerity in public expenditures; and the uncertain amount of hard currency to be gained from tourists.

Finally, President Figueiredo cited as one of the reasons that made him decide not to have the World Cup games held in Brazil, that it was proper not to create a burden, which could be avoided, for the future government that would shoulder the responsibility of guaranteeing that the World Cup games would be held.

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT DEDICATED -- Araguari, Brazil, 24 Feb (AFP) -- Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo dedicated the Emborcacao hydroelectric plant yesterday. The plant, built across the Paranaiba River, cost $615 million. Eighty percent of the electro-mechanical equipment of this plant, whose installed capacity is 1.2 million kw, was built in Brazil. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1105 GMT 24 Feb 83 PY]

SURINAME

ENVOY SAYS EMBASSY IN NETHERLANDS TO REOPEN

PA101638 Hilversum International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] The Suriname Embassy in The Hague and the general consulate in Amsterdam will be open to the public again on Thursday. This was announced by Henk Herrenberg, Suriname ambassador to the Netherlands, who returned today from a visit to his country. The embassy and the consulate were closed on 22 February, after Herrenberg said that the Netherlands authorities were unable to give him sufficient protection following an airport incident near Amsterdam, when some photographers took pictures of the Suriname ambassador.